

Ferris. (I)

Anniversary Address

DELIVERED TO THE

OFFICERS AND STUDENTS

OF THE

NEW-YORK OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL,

ON THE 6th MARCH, 1856,

BY

ISAAC FERRIS, D.D., LL.D.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.



NEW-YORK:

DANIEL FANSHAW, PRINTER, 35 ANN-STREET.

1857.



ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL :—

This is an auspicious occasion. I congratulate you on its occurrence. You are very like the traveler on his journey, who has gained an eminence from which he looks down on difficulties overcome and work accomplished, and is enabled to look with pleasure over a prospect full of promise and encouragement. Difficulties incidental to new enterprizes you have met, but friends have gathered around you and cheer you onward.

It is surprising that the establishment of such Institutions dates so near our own time in the world's history; and it is worthy of note that Austria,—imperial Austria,—so associated in our minds with oppression and injustice, should have led the way in a work so important and beneficent. Happy is it that such a redeeming circumstance relieves an otherwise not inviting picture.

It is said that in 1773, under the supervision of one of her most distinguished physicians, she opened two wards of the Vienna Hospital to the use of patients afflicted with diseases of the eye, and threw open their doors to the instruction of students. There the first light of science broke in upon the profession on this department of its work—there the medical student first discovered the value of the eye as a beautiful mirror, where from its transparency he could best learn, because the only one in which he could see clearly, the progress of morbid action.

Tardily was this enterprize copied. Thirty years after did England, and ten years still later did our own country follow. Eighteen hundred and four was memorable for the opening of the first Eye Infirmary in London. The name of SAUNDERS will long be cherished

for his noble efforts and the corresponding success which he achieved. In our own country, the first effective movement was made by Drs. KEARNEY ROGERS and ED. DELAFIELD, who are quoted as "the fathers of American Ophthalmology," the former of whom has gone to his reward, and the latter is spared to see the Institution they reared enter upon a new career of usefulness, while many thousands of sufferers have given them their blessing. Eighteen hundred and twenty-four—two years after—saw Boston entering upon the same generous service, and in its field conferring incalculable benefits on the humbler ranks of social life.

These Institutions have special claims on the interest and large benevolence of the humane. Can we very well over-estimate the value of the organ of vision? We are "fearfully and wonderfully made"—every part of these physical systems illustrates and confirms this, but none scarcely so remarkably as the eye. Some have entered with earnestness on the discussion of the question, With which—had we the choice of calamities—with which of our senses we could with the least evil consequences dispense; and it is said the deaf and dumb, on the one hand, and the blind on the other, reciprocally sympathize and deprecate the opposite evil as the worse. But certain it is, that a benignant Providence has made the eye the channel of enjoyments ever varying, never ceasing. Little in bulk, curious in contrivance, most admirable in adjustments and adaptation, it ministers almost unfailingly to our pleasure and our benefit. Through the eye we scan the mighty works of God, and trace with delight the soft pencilings and the sweetly mingling coloring of the daisy and the tulip; through the eye we doubly appreciate the love of those around, as we read their beaming countenances; and through its aid are guided in those efforts requisite in provision for their welfare. What would avail all the beauty of the universe, without the eye to see it? And how easily is this delicate organ deranged and injured! One who speaks professionally says: "No organ is found to possess more intimate sympathies with all others than this, and is more prone to feel the result of all causes that tend to produce derangement of the general system."*

Ophthalmic Institutions, Gentlemen, are to be viewed in two aspects—first as benevolent, and secondly as schools of instruction.

* Dr. Reynolds, of Boston, from whom also the historical facts are derived.

As *Benevolent* Institutions their place is most important—their contribution to human good of a multiform character, and such as has no pecuniary equivalent. Who are they, more immediately blessed through their agency? They are of the laboring classes—those who depend on the efforts of a sturdy industry, daily put forth for the sustenance of life. We sympathize with a Milton in his touching reference to sightless orbs—we sympathize with the noble historian, our own countryman, who knows the painfulness of exclusion from the cheering beams of day, but who, rising above all obstacles which would have crushed out an ordinary courage, produces work after work in the department of history, each a model to all ages, and the admiration of the world. So we mingle our solicitude with a large circle of friends, watching the progress of an affection of the eye, as it is gradually and steadily drawing a curtain over the sight of the oldest pastor in our city, (alike beloved and venerated throughout our land,) and hope a kind Providence may grant a complete triumph to ophthalmic surgery in the case, when the time arrives for its interposition.

But with all this, it is true that a vast majority of all the evils to which the eye is subject, though it has a wonderful protection, are not seen in the study of the clergyman, the office of the professional man, or the counting-house of the merchant; but in the workshop, and amid the laborious pursuits of the mechanic, and in the general condition of the poor. I cannot do better than quote here the testimony of one most eminent in the medical profession, in his terse statement: "In the unhealthy locations and the wretched tenements of the poor—in the imperfect ventilation to which they are constantly exposed—in the inappropriate and often insufficient aliment, the scanty clothing, the neglect, the want of cleanliness, and the thousand privations inseparable from their lot," you find the prolific sources of the diseases of the eye. The heart is moved by what he most touchingly adds: "The affections of the eye are not the ordinary trial of the woman whom heaven's bounty has blessed with competence or wealth; but of the widowed mother, whose needy offspring renders every hour an hour of toil, and the dependent seamstress, whose patient fingers know no repose till the midnight hour. It is the toil-worn laborer, whose fatiguing occupation must be continued in the summer heat and the winter cold—it is the poor foreigner, who builds your railroads and repairs your docks," and

digs your canals, and they who fill your multitudinous manufactories, which constitute the suffering masses.

How entire, throughout the whole circle of domestic dependencies, are the losses and miseries which follow, when one occupying the place of father, or that of widowed mother, or son or daughter, whose ingenuity and industry furnish the means of life—when one such becomes the victim of disease. Suffering here is far from being insulated; and in the train of unhappy consequences which must follow, if no relief be obtained, how much shall we have to deplore! How much of vagrancy—how much of crime—(involuntary crime, I had almost said)—under the pressure of stern necessity, may be traced back to these unalleviated disasters. Thanks to a kind Providence, which has opened the way to the direct application of medical science to the alleviations which Eye Infirmaries and Ophthalmic Institutions administer! While immediately and directly almoners of personal benefit, they step in to stay the current of evil—they keep the circle of little dependents from the vagrant's and outcast's condition—they preserve to their aid the hand which may guide safely and restore to successful labor the brawny arm which can ill brook idleness or inactivity—they grant to the aspirations of the afflicted the privilege of going forth, as he was wont, to the pursuits of life.

Gentlemen, I am astonished at, I am delighted with, the amount of munificent liberality which members of the medical profession show towards the suffering poor in these Institutions. One has said, "time is money;" much more may it be said that labor and skill are money, and both our medical men freely and cheerfully yield in this good work. Annoyances there must be, sacrifices there must be, pecuniary taxes are often added; yet there are those who heed not any or all of these in diffusing comfort in the habitations of poverty, invaded by the almost numberless "ills to which flesh is heir." Ah! yes; there are names which may find no gilded or emblazoned cenotaph in a St. Paul's, which will be embalmed in the best affections of the heart. The blessing of many ready to perish shall be the privilege of such.

The liberal of all classes, the community as such, may well come to the aid of these Institutions, viewed in their benevolent aspect. How much may be done to promote the comfort of those who require

protracted nursing and care—a fit department for the Christian sisters who would emulate the NIGHTINGALE of the Crimea! How much may be done by our princely merchants, in furnishing the accommodations and agencies which the physician needs in so blessed a work!

I have said these Institutions are to be viewed as *Schools of Instruction* to the medical student, soon to pass to the solemn responsibilities of his profession. This must be regarded as an exceedingly important view. As in such a city as ours they naturally gather every form of disease to which the eye is incident, they thus give to the student a concentration of the experience of many a practitioner, in the course of two years. There will be diffused, as a necessary consequence, over a vast field—as that is vast from which our students come—the benefit of the knowledge and skill acquired. It is a wise provision which enables a young man thus to single out a speciality, and enjoy every facility in making himself familiar with it.

Young gentlemen of the graduating class in the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital, I congratulate you on the advantages you have enjoyed and the success which has attended your studies. The range of subjects which you have seen treated is wide. I perceive, in looking over the record of the 1,282 patients who have been under treatment within the year, that diseases of the *Lids* and *Lachrymal Organs*, of the *Covering of the Eye*, of the *Cornea* and *Muscles of the Eye*, of the *Pupil*, *Lens*, and *Optic Nerve* have been specially brought before you, and successfully ministered to, while full lectures have been given on all that relates to the organ of sight. The results you will carry with you to every section of our country, with all the advantages of a thorough medical course. In a few days you will leave us; and, in mind, I follow you to scenes in which all your attainments will become immediately available. I see you in the mansion of the rich, in the hut of the poor—at the spot where some painful calamity has overtaken your fellow-men—in the hospital—called to the chamber of the statesman or the day-laborer—some child of many hopes—some beloved wife—and, with the confidence which knowledge inspires, you address yourselves to the necessary measures. Having seen already the work of older and experienced hands, and participated therein, you are at no loss: at once confidence in the bosoms of other parties, and especially of the suffering, is inspired, and happy results follow. Without such preparation as here enjoyed, how compara-

tively helpless would you feel yourselves ! You might sympathize with the suffering ; you might experiment on some general principles, but at every stage would feel painfully at a loss. In my judgment, every medical practitioner,—and especially those who come from portions of our country where the labors of the profession are not subdivided, and few men can give themselves to specialities,—should regard it as indispensable to take such a course as you have enjoyed. You will now receive the diplomas to which you are entitled.

I sincerely wish you success in ministering to human ailments in your useful profession ; and, under the smiles of a benignant Providence, may you become sources of the highest good to your suffering fellow-men !



FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SURGEONS

OF THE

New-York Ophthalmic Hospital,

AT No. 6 STUYVESANT PLACE, NEAR NINTH-STREET,

WITH

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THEM

AND THE

HON. GEO. W. BRADFORD, M. D.

MEMBER OF THE STATE SENATE.

Incorporated April 21st, 1852.

NEW-YORK:

DANIEL FANSHAW, PRINTER, 35 ANN-STREET.

1857.

N. B. The Hospital is open for the reception of patients every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 1 to 3 o'clock.



OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President.

REV. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D.

Vice-President.

PETER COOPER.

Treasurer.

BENEDICT LEWIS, JR.

HON. C. S. WOODHULL,
HON. A. C. KINGSLAND,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
G. STUYVESANT,
ENOCH DEAN,
SOLOMON JENNER,
W. B. CAMPBELL,
JOHN JOHNSON,

HON. WM. S. DAVISON,
REV. T. DE WITT, D. D.
JOHN M. SEAMAN,
BENJAMIN F. CAMP,
HON. J. R. WHITING,
DANIEL DREW,
J. J. DAVIES,
T. B. ABBOTT,

NATHAN W. LADUE.

Secretary.

WM. W. STEPHENSON.

Consulting Surgeons.

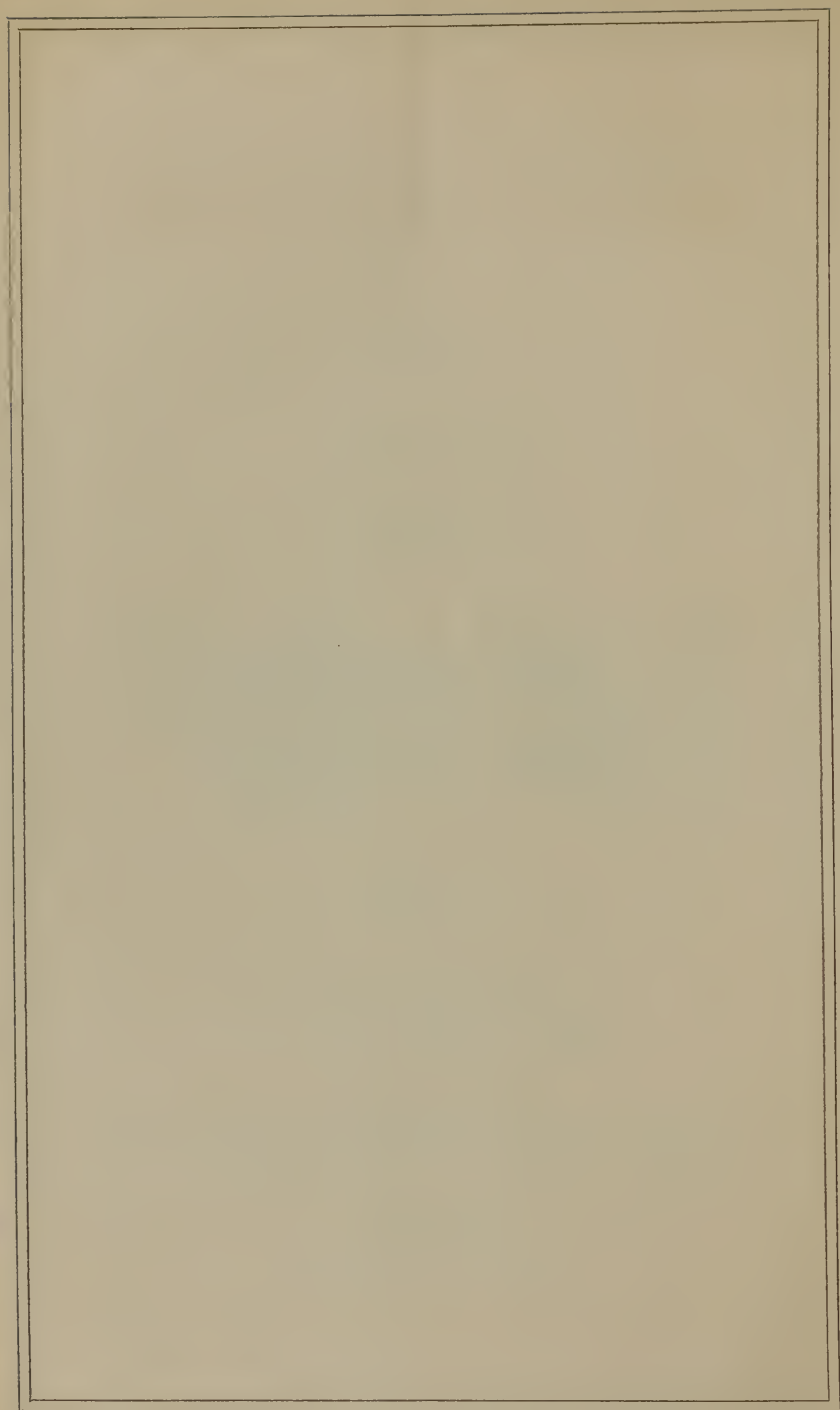
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., LL. D.
DAVID L. ROGERS, M. D.

Attending Surgeons.

DR. MARK STEPHENSON, 383 Broome-street, and 167 E. 14th-st.
DR. JOHN P. GARRISH, 860 Broadway, corner 17th-st.

Apothecary.

FRANK B. ABBOTT.



FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GENTLEMEN :—The labors, anxieties, and responsibilities of the Surgeons for another year are added to the past, and are only known to HIM who is the Judge of all the earth; and from whom they expect their reward in that day when the secrets of all hearts shall be made known by Him who hath said, “He that giveth unto the poor, lendeth unto the Lord.”

In contrasting the trifling expenditures of the Institution with the vast amount of good which has been accomplished within a single year, by persevering effort in the cause of Christian benevolence and medical science, the Surgeons of the Institution feel a conscious pride in recommending it to the fostering care of the Legislature of the State, the Common Council of the city, as well as to the benevolent and humane of all parts of the State.

We have the pleasure of announcing to the Board that the Institution was visited, during the past autumn, by a committee from the Senate of the State Legislature, consisting of the Hon. Mark Spencer, Geo. W. Bradford, M. D., and M. L. Lee, M. D.

Dr. Bradford, one of the Committee, subsequently wrote the following letter to the Senior Surgeon of the Hospital :

“Homer, N. Y., November 12th, 1856.

“DEAR DOCTOR :—

“As the duty of making that part of the Report of our Committee in relation to Hospitals has been assigned to me, I am anxious to do it satisfactorily to all. To enable me to do this, I should be pleased to receive any suggestions from you, not only in relation to your own Institution, but upon Hospitals in general, as to their better construction and usefulness : especially I want to know the value of all the medical and surgical services rendered gratuitously

annually in your Institution—if such services were rendered in private practice, at the usual rates of charges in the city. Please answer this at your earliest convenience.”

Respectfully yours,

GEO. W. BRADFORD, M. D.

To DR. M. STEPHENSON.

REPLY TO THE ABOVE.

We will now give you an account of the gratuitous services rendered annually by the Surgeons of the NEW YORK OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, with a moderate rate of charges for the same services rendered in private practice. 1,200 patients were prescribed for during the past year, and on an average each of them seen five times, (many of them were in attendance for three months each, others six months, and some even twelve months,) which would amount to \$6,000 00

500 minor operations upon the lids, cupping, etc., 500 00

6,000 preparations of medicine, at 12½ cts., 720 00

10 operations for cataracts, at \$50 each, (the more usual charge is \$100,) 500 00

Total, \$7,720 00

The above is a very low estimate, as you can easily judge for yourself: we presume \$8,000 is nearer the mark. Our Ophthalmic School, with regular courses of lectures and examinations every winter, constitutes a new and very important feature, in connection with clinical instruction at the Hospital. It is of incalculable benefit to medical students and practitioners from every section of the country.

In regard to the better construction of Hospitals, we need hardly say to one who is so well acquainted with the subject of Hygea as yourself, that too much attention cannot be given to ventilation.

Of all other buildings, Hospitals, Medical Colleges, and Public Schools should be well ventilated. Flues in the walls for the escape of animal miasma are just as much needed as chimneys are for the ascent of smoke. Respiration is nothing more or less than a species of combustion, and animal heat the product. All combustion is attended with the evolution of carbonic acid gas, no matter whether it take place in the human lungs or elsewhere ;

which gas is deleterious to health and destructive to life. The heat obtained by radiation from hot water pipes is far preferable to the former method of warming Hospitals by the air circulating over hot furnaces, which robs the atmosphere of much of its oxygen, and consequently impairs its vitality.

As to *the usefulness of Hospitals*, there can be but one opinion, provided purity and cleanliness are observed. They are especially useful in the more delicate operations upon the eye, as in cases of cataract and artificial pupil, where the after-treatment and proper nursing of the patient are so essential to the success of the operation and recovery of vision.

Read the testimony of Prof. Geo. B. Wood, in an address delivered at the Pennsylvania Hospital: "I have no hesitation in saying that the cure of the sick is but a small part, relatively, of the good that is done in a well-regulated Hospital. The opportunity which it affords to the medical student of acquiring a practical acquaintance with disease, contributes much more largely to the general benefit."

No further evidence, surely, is now wanting as to the meritorious character of this enterprise after what has been shown in the above statistics; nor any further argument required to prove the importance of having a commodious building suited to the wants of the Institution.

The number of cases treated during the year 1856 will be seen by the accompanying classification of the diseases.

MARK STEPHENSON, M. D.

JOHN P. GARRISH, M. D.

Diseases of the Lids and Lachrymal Organs.

Granulated Lids, with Vascular Cornea, . . .	194
Ectropion, or Eversion of the Lids, . . .	6
Entropion, or Inversion of the Lids, . . .	3
Tinea Ciliaris, or Inflammation of the Lids, . .	54
Wounds of the Lids,	7
Tumors of the Lids,	5

Ptosis, or Inability to open the Lids,	4
Lagophthalmos, or Inability to shut the Lids,	1
Lippitudo, or Sore Lids,	7
Trichiasis, or Inversion of the Eye-Lashes,	5
Erysipelatous Inflammation of the Lids,	4
Hordeolum, or Styte,	8
Symblepharon, or Adhesion of Lids to the Ball,	5
Inflammation of the Lachrymal Sack,	10
Fistulous opening in the Sack,	6

 319

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**Diseases of the Conjunctiva, or Covering of the Eye.**

|                                                   |     |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Acute and Chronic Inflammation, . . . . .         | 220 |
| Catarrhal Inflammation with discharges, . . . . . | 42  |
| Purulent Inflammation with discharges, . . . . .  | 12  |
| Gonorrheal " " " . . . . .                        | 3   |
| Scrofulous, " . . . . .                           | 40  |
| Pustular, " . . . . .                             | 48  |
| Tumors on the Conjunctiva, . . . . .              | 2   |
| Pterygium of " . . . . .                          | 3   |

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 370

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Diseases of the Cornea.

Simple and Scrofulous Inflammation,	20
Opacity of the Cornea,	108
Ulcers of Cornea,	90
Wounds of Cornea,	5
Staphyloma of Cornea,	24
Effusion of Blood into the Anterior Chamber,	3
Hypopium or Matter in the Anterior Chamber,	2

 252

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**Diseases of the Coats and Muscles of the Eye.**

|                                                           |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Inflammation of the Sclerotic Coat, . . . . .             | 12 |
| Sclero-Iritis, . . . . .                                  | 4  |
| Inflammation of the Choroid Coat, . . . . .               | 2  |
| Staphyloma of the Sclerotic Coat, . . . . .               | 6  |
| Ophthalmitis, or Inflammation of all the Coats, . . . . . | 7  |

|                                      |       |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Strabismus, or Cross-Eyes, . . . . . | 12    |
| Atrophy of the Eye, . . . . .        | 2     |
| Fungus Oculi, . . . . .              | 1     |
|                                      | <hr/> |
|                                      | 46    |

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Diseases of the Pupil, Lens, and Optic Nerve.

Inflammation of the Iris,	17
Syphiletic Inflammation of Iris,	4
Aquo-Capsutitis,	2
Adhesions between Iris and Cornea,	8
Prolapsus of Iris,	4
Cataract or Opacity of the Lens,	36
Glaucoma, or Opacity of the Vitrious Humor,	1
Inflammation of the Retina,	3
Amaurosis or Paralysis of the Nerve,	75
Occlusion of the Pupil,	2
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	152

Total,	<hr/> 1,139
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### Results of Treatment.

|                                   |
|-----------------------------------|
| 750 Have been cured or relieved.* |
| 81 Incurable.                     |
| 20 Declined treatment.            |
| 12 Removed to Bellevue Hospital.  |
| 275 Result unknown.               |
| 70 Remaining under treatment.     |

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1,282

\* Many of these were chronic cases, and were obliged to discontinue treatment before a cure could be effected, on account of not being able to support themselves any longer without employment.

## Recapitulation.

|                                                                  |       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Remaining under treatment, 1st January, 1856, . . . . .          | 77    |
| Admitted from 1st January, 1856, to 1st January, 1857, . . . . . | 1,139 |
|                                                                  | <hr/> |
| Total for year 1856, . . . . .                                   | 1,216 |
|                                                                  | <hr/> |
| Total from the opening Hospital, in May, 1852, . . . . .         | 4,771 |

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Nativity of the Patients.

Number born in Ireland,	678
“ “ England,	49
“ “ Scotland,	6
“ “ Germany,	40
“ “ Spain,	1
“ “ United States,	365
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	1,139

January 1, 1857.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK OPHTHALMIC SCHOOL,

For the Session of 1856-7.

Abbott, F. B. New-York.

Beall, Wm. L. Georgia.

Beatty, J. J. (M. D.) Tennessee.

Bond, Frank, (A. B.) New-York.

Breneman, J. P. Pennsylvania.

Buckley, J. L. New-York.

Cannon, D. A. (M. D.) South Carolina.

Carroll, John H. Alabama.

Case, Meigs, New-York.

Clark, C. M. New-York.

Crandall, W. W. New-York.

Dewey, G. A. (M. D.) New-York.

Fisk, C. L. Jr. Massachusetts.

Forsyth, J. H. (A. B., M. D.) New-York.

Freeman, Wm. Canada West.

Frochlich, D. M. New-York.

Ghent, Byron, Canada West.

Grammer, John Jr. (M. D.) Virginia.

Goelet, S. M. Tennessee.

Green, J. W. (M. D.) Virginia.

Gunn, D. F. Georgia.

Hall, M. R. Georgia.

Harrington, J. Connecticut.

Henckler, J. New-York.

Heuel, J. New-York.

Hoff, Oliver P. Georgia.

Hodgman, Abbott, Massachusetts.

Hogan, H. W. Kentucky,

Hornsby, O. W. Mississippi.

Jordan, L. F. H. Virginia.

Lec, E. E. (M. D.) New-York.

Leigh, H. G. (M. D.) Virginia.

Lewis, S. M. Kentucky.

Martin, H. C. Pennsylvania.

McCleery, B. N. New-Brunswick, British America.

Meeker, C. H. New-Jersey.

Neal, G. L. Indiana.

Osgood, W. D. (M. D.) Massachusetts.

O'Neal, J. C. New-York.

Peck, W. F. Pennsylvania.

Priestly J. (M. D.) Scotland.

Rafael, Domingo, (M. D.) Spain.

Rafael, Rafael, Mexico.

Reading, Edgar, (M. D.) Illinois.

Robinson, W. R. California.

Rumsey, Wm. Canada West.

Rumbaugh, G. H. Pennsylvania.

Seaman, R. S. (M. D.) New-York.

Severance, C. E. Massachusetts.

Scott, A. L. Massachusetts.

Sheldon, E. P. New-York.

Southard, S. New-Jersey.

Smith, G. R. New-York.

Stephenson, S. H. Kentucky.

Stroud, T. M. Georgia.

Sutton, S. D. Georgia.

Thomas, J. G. Kentucky.

Vanderveer, C. A. New-Jersey.

Vosburgh, A. New-York.

Zirkle, M. S. Virginia.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

Lectures on *Ophthalmic Medicine and Operative Surgery*, every Wednesday, at 7½ P. M. during the winter session, by MARK STEPHENSON, M. D.

Also, *Clinical Instruction*, by Drs. STEPHENSON and GARRISH, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 1½ to 2½ P. M.

An examination, with an engraved testimonial of the course of studies, will be given at the end of the term, signed by the Surgeons and Officers of the Institution. Tickets \$5—the avails given to the building fund.

N. B. The Diseases of the Eye are illustrated by a splendid collection of models imported from Paris ; also by Dalrymple's magnificent work on the Pathology of the Eye, the engravings of which surpass anything which has yet appeared from the London press. The various operations on the eye will be performed in the presence of the class, and each disease illustrated in living subjects as far as practicable.

LIFE PATRONS.

ANTHON, HENRY, Rev. Dr.†	. . .	\$100
ASTOR, WM. B.	. . .	100
BANGS, NATHAN, Rev. Dr.†	. . .	100
BEECHER, HENRY WARD, Rev.†	. . .	100
CAMPBELL, WM. B.	. . .	150
CONE,* SPENCER H, Rev Dr.†	. . .	100
DE WITT, THOMAS, Rev. Dr.†	. . .	100
FERRIS, ISAAC, Rev. Dr.†	. . .	100
SANFORD, CHARLES,	. . .	100
SPRING, GARDINER, Rev. Dr.†	. . .	100
STEPHENSON, MARCUS P.	. . .	100
TYNG, STEPHEN, Rev. Dr.†	. . .	100
WESTERVELT, JACOB A., Hon.	. . .	100

† So constituted by members of their respective congregations.

* Deceased.

LIFE GOVERNORS.

ALLEN,* STEPHEN, (Hon.) . . .	\$40 00
ASPINWALL, WM. H.	50 00
BOORMAN, JAMES,	40 00
BRADFORD, A. W. (Hon.)	40 00
COOPER, PETER,	40 00
COUCH, GEORGE,	40 00
DAVIES, JOHN J.	40 00
DAVISON, WM. S. (Hon.)	40 00
DEAN, ENOCH,	40 00
FRANCIS, JOHN W., (M. D., LL. D.) .	40 00
GRINNEL, MOSES H.	50 00
HALL, VALENTINE,	40 00
JENNER, SOLOMON, (A. M.)	40 00
JOHNSON, JOHN,	50 00
KINGSLAND, A. C. (Hon.)	40 00
MOTT, WM. F.	40 00
NEILSON,* N. FISH,	40 00
PURDY, ELIJAH F.	40 00
ROGERS, DAVID L. (M. D.)	40 00
SEAMAN, JOHN M.	40 00
STEPHENSON, MARK, (M. D.) . . .	40 00
STEPHENSON, WM. W. (A. B., LL. B.)	40 00
STUYVESANT, GERARD,	40 00
TRIMBLE, GEORGE T.	40 00
WETMORE, SAMUEL,	40 00
WOODHULL, CALEB S. (Hon.) . . .	40 00
WRIGHT, JOHN D.	40 00
YOUNG, HENRY,	50 00

* Deceased.

Dr. BENEDICT LEWIS JR., *Treasurer, in account with the* NEW-YORK OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL. **Cr.**

1856. Dec. 31.	1856.		1856. Dec. 31.		
	\$342 67			Rent of Building,	\$200 00
Balance from old account, . . .				Incidental Expenses, . . .	36 50
Cash from J. E. Munsell, . . .	5 00			Apothecary, . . .	100 00
Interest, Savings Bank, . . .	13 32			Cash on hand, . . .	64 49
Cash from W. W. Stephenson, . . .	40 00				
	\$400 99				\$400 99

BENEDICT LEWIS, JR., *Treasurer.*

COMMITTEE OF VISITATION.

The Committee of Visitation shall consist of two members, to serve for one month in rotation.

The Board of Directors shall be so classified that each member shall have a specified month in each year, during which he or his colleague shall visit the Hospital, and see that the patients are regularly prescribed for and attended to ; that the Apothecary and other officers attend to the duties of their office with accuracy and neatness ; to suggest any improvements that can be made ; and to see that proper economy is observed in all the departments.

COMMITTEE OF VISITATION FOR 1857.

Jan.	WOODHULL and Rev. Dr. FERRIS.
Feb.	PURDY and N. W. LADUE.
March,	KINGSLAND and J. JOHNSTON.
April,	DAVISON and W. W. STEPHENSON.
May,	WHITING and D. DREW.
June,	COOPER and E. DEAN.
July,	Rev. Dr. DE WITT and J. J. DAVIES.
Aug.	PURDY and T. B. ABBOTT.
Sept.	KINGSLAND and J. JOHNSTON.
Oct.	DAVISON and W. W. STEPHENSON.
Nov.	CAMP and G. STUYVESANT.
Dec.	WHITING and D. DREW.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

They shall audit all claims against the Institution—they shall provide all necessary articles needed for the Hospital ; and

One or more of the Committee shall visit it at least once in each week.

SOLOMON JENNER, }
 WM. B. CAMPBELL, } *Committee.*
 JOHN M. SEAMAN, }

